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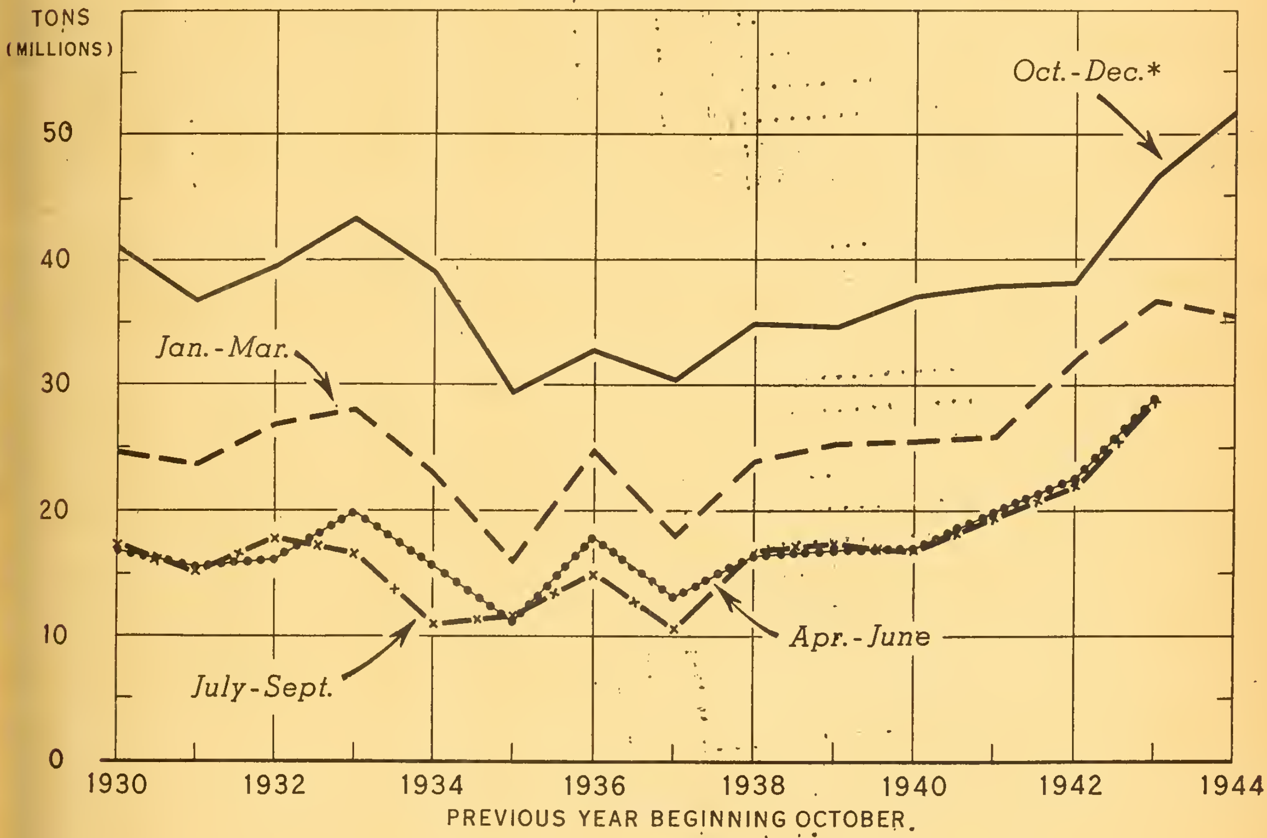
THE Feed SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FDS-58 BAE MAY 1944

U. S. DEPARTMENT

DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE OF FOUR FEED GRAINS PLUS WHEAT AND RYE FED, BY QUARTERS, 1929-43



** INCLUDES CORN IN SILAGE* *DATA FOR 1943 ARE PRELIMINARY*

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 43639 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Domestic disappearance of corn, oats, barley, and grain sorghums, plus wheat and rye fed has increased sharply since October 1941. This increase resulted largely from the great increase in numbers of livestock and poultry since 1940. The decline in disappearance during the January-March quarter of 1944, compared with a year earlier, in part reflects more efficient utilization of feed. It is estimated that disappearance of these feeds during the present quarter (April-June), and the next quarter (July-Sept.) will show a downward trend as in the January-March quarter just past.

Table 1.- Market prices of feeds and livestock-feed price ratios, May 1942, 1943, and March-May 1944

Item	Unit	May 1942	May 1943	1944 Mar.	1944 Apr.	1944 May 1/
Grains		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Corn No. 3 Yellow, Chicago	Bu.	85.3	106.0	115.5	115.5	115.5
Oats No. 3 White, Chicago	"	55.2	65.4	80.5	80.5	80.5
No. 3 White, Minneapolis	"	50.3	61.4	79.3	79.5	80.1
Barley, No. 3, Minneapolis	"	76.3	84.2	134.5	134.9	135.0
Wheat No. 2 Hard Winter, Kansas City	"	114.9	138.1	165.2	164.0	---
Rye No. 2, Minneapolis	"	69.3	87.2	123.5	127.1	124.2
Byproduct Feeds (bagged)		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Standard bran, Minneapolis	Ton	36.80	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.7
Chicago	"	39.10	39.90	39.80	39.80	39.80
Buffalo	"	40.90	41.65	41.55	41.55	41.5
Standard middlings, Minneapolis	"	36.95	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.7
Chicago	"	38.70	39.90	39.80	39.80	39.80
Buffalo	"	40.10	41.65	41.55	41.55	41.5
Cottonseed meal, 41 pct. protein, Memphis	"	34.30	38.50	48.50	48.50	48.5
Linseed meal, 34 pct. protein, Minneapolis	"	36.00	43.50	45.50	45.50	45.50
30 pct. protein, San Francisco	"	41.05	43.00	47.00	47.00	47.0
Soybean meal, 41 pct. protein, Chicago	"	38.30	40.55	51.90	51.90	51.90
41 pct. protein, Decatur	"	35.20	37.00	2/48.50	2/48.50	2/48.5
Peanut meal, 45 pct. protein, S. E. milling points	"	46.20	38.00	53.00	53.00	53.0
White hominy feed, Chicago	"	32.00	46.30	50.00	50.00	50.0
Gluten feed, 23 pct. protein, Chicago	"	26.25	32.50	41.50	41.50	41.5
Tankage, digester, 60 pct., Chicago	"	74.00	3/74.55	3/74.55	3/74.55	3/74.5
Meat scraps, Chicago	"	70.00	3/71.50	3/73.50	3/73.50	3/73.5
Fish meal, San Francisco	"	77.50	79.50	79.50	79.50	79.5
Alfalfa meal, No. 1 fine, Kansas City	"	28.65	32.90	47.40	47.40	47.4
Mixed dairy feed, 16 pct. protein	"	44.00	52.40	59.00	59.40	
Laying mash	"	58.00	64.00	72.00	72.20	
		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Index of Feed Prices						
Feed grains, U. S., 1910-14=100		126	157	182	184	4/18
Oilseed meal, terminal markets, 1935-39=100		126	135	166	166	16
Livestock byproduct feeds and fish meal, terminal markets, 1935-39=100		162	165	166	166	16
Ten principal high-protein feeds, terminal markets, 1935-39=100		131	141	166	166	16
Livestock-Feed Price Ratios,						
Index Numbers, 1923-42=100 5/						
Hog-corn ratio, Chicago		140	115	103	99	6/ 9
Beef steer-corn ratio, Chicago		108	101	91	90	6/ 9
Butterfat-feed ratio, U. S. 7/ 8/		100	109	101	103	4/10
Milk-feed ratio, U. S. 7/ 8/		104	112	115	116	4/11
Egg-feed ratio, U. S. 7/		115	123	91	85	4/ 8

1/ Grain prices, average for week ended May 13, byproduct feed prices as of May 16. 2/ Bulk price plus allowance for bags. 3/ Processors' price at Chicago plus allowance for bags. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ For egg-feed ratio 1933-42 = 100. Index numbers above 100 indicate that ratios are favorable to livestock producers. 6/ For week ended May 13. 7/ Adjusted for seasonal variation. 8/ Includes dairy feed payments which began October 1, 1943.

THE FEED SITUATION

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Summary

Carry-over of feed grains at the end of the present feeding year will probably be the smallest for any year since 1937. Prospects for the 1944 production of feed grains appear to be more favorable than earlier in the year. Widespread accumulation of beneficial moisture during February, March, and April, followed by warm favorable farming weather in mid-May makes prospects for good yields brighter. Wet weather caused delays of from 10 days to 3 weeks in spring work, these delays will probably result in some shifting in acreages of crops planted from those planned earlier. A smaller oats acreage, for instance, may be largely offset by added corn and soybean acreage, however.

Pasture and range prospects were generally favorable on May 1. Warm weather during the first half of May brought rapid growth to grass pastures, and green feeds were becoming available in abundance. Good pastures in most areas tended to ease the demand for commercial feeds, but available supplies were still short of total demand.

Prices of feed concentrates remained firm at ceiling levels. Feed grain and hay prices received by farmers advanced slightly during the month ended April 15, with prices of feed grains advancing about 1 cent per bushel.

Carry-over stocks of hay on May 1 were 10.3 million tons, 23 percent less than on May 1 a year ago, and 5 percent less than the 10-year (1933-42) average carry-over on May 1. Condition of tame hay on May 1 was reported very favorable and good yields are possible during the coming season. If March 1 harvesting intentions are borne out, a tame hay crop of 85 million tons could easily be obtained. A crop this size would be a quantity 3 percent less per hay-consuming animal unit on farms than the production in 1943, but 4 percent more per hay-consuming animal unit on farms than in the 10-years 1933-42.

-- May 23, 1944

OUTLOOK

BACKGROUND.- The expansion of livestock production from 1941 through 1943 was largely the result of favorable prices to producers and of governmental encouragement for large production of animal products during wartime. The expansion was aided by large feed crops and large carry-over of feed grains, and, during the past 2 years, by heavy feeding of wheat to livestock. Supplies of feed grains and byproduct feeds increased each year from 1936-37 until 1942-43, when the supply of these feeds was the largest on record. Feed crops were somewhat smaller in 1943 than in 1942, and the requirements of the record number of grain-consuming livestock were such that an unprecedented disappearance of all kinds of feed resulted. Disappearance of corn, oats, barley, and grain sorghums in the 6-month period ended April 1, 1944 was the largest on record for that period, and reserves of these grains were reduced further.

Stocks of Feed Grains Expected to be Low Before New-Crop Grain Becomes Available

Stocks of old corn, oats, and barley may total only 18 to 20 million tons on July 1. This quantity would be the smallest for that date since 1937. If disappearance of feed grains should continue relatively large during the

July-September quarter, and if the 1944 production of oats and barley should be not greatly different from that of last year, stocks of corn, oats, and barley, on October 1 (exclusive of new corn production) would total about 25 to 27 million tons. This quantity would also be the smallest for that date since 1937 when 21.5 million tons were on hand, and would be slightly less than the 10-year (1932-41) pre-war average of 28.6 million tons. In the next feeding season, there will be much less wheat available for feed. The quantity of feed grain available for the 1944-45 feeding year probably will not be much larger than 1944 feed grain production plus imports. The influence of weather during the planting season cannot be wholly determined at this time, but present indications are that a smaller oats acreage has been planted than was indicated on March 1. However, a larger corn acreage may make up the difference or even possibly more than offset the reduction from March 1 oats acreage intentions.

1944 Crop Prospects Improved but Delayed Spring Work May Result In Some Reduced Acreage

Although it is too early for accurate determination of production, the heavy precipitation of the past 3 months has materially improved the outlook for pastures, ranges, and hay crops. The growing season to mid-May this year over much of the country has been about the same as in 1943 but less favorable than in 1942. Lower than normal temperatures held back growth early in the season, but with warm weather now, good growth is indicated.

Excessively wet weather over large areas during March and April caused much delay in spring work on farms. With a late start, farmers will have to make rapid progress during the next few weeks if they complete the plowing and planting of the same acreages of crops which they had earlier planned. Difficulties of obtaining extra help at this time because of the diminished agricultural labor reserve, together with the delays and uncertainties of securing needed supplies, services, and repairs, indicate the possibility of a reduction in total planted acreage from that indicated in the Prospective Planting Report of March 1. This does not mean that acreages for each crop may be reduced, however. It is probable that some of the acreage intended to be planted to oats will be planted to other crops, such as corn and soybeans, which can be planted in May or June.

From Nebraska southward, the acreages of corn and sorghums are likely to be increased over March 1 intentions, with acreages of some crops limited by seed supplies. From Iowa and Missouri eastward to Ohio, some hay meadows and pastures which farmers had intended to plow will be left, but corn and soybeans are expected to be extensively substituted for the unplanted oats, where farmers are able to meet the additional labor and equipment requirements.

Pasture Prospects Generally Favorable on May 1

Pasture prospects on May 1 for the country as a whole were encouraging, notwithstanding the slowness of feed growth for that time of year. Growth of grass feed in central and northern sections was delayed because of cool weather but, with the exception of a few scattered areas, the moisture situation was exceptionally favorable, and with the coming of warmer weather green feed is expected to become freely available. On May 1 the condition of pastures (based on crop reporters' appraisal of feed available or in prospect) averaged 79 percent of "normal", a condition one point (1.3 percent) more favorable than on the same date last year and 5 points (6.8 percent) above the 1933-42 average for May 1.

Compared with other recent years, pasture condition on May 1 was slightly less favorable than the condition at the same time in 1938, 1941, and 1942 -- seasons when pasture growth was further advanced on May 1.

In a few areas pasture condition on May 1 was poor. In Minnesota, North Dakota, and part of Montana, pasture growth was delayed considerably by cool weather and to some extent by deficiency of moisture. In southern and western Texas a late March freeze and subnormal April rainfall, together with high winds, materially reduced the range condition for this time of year. In central California a cool dry April, following dry weather earlier in the season, caused a further decline of pastures and ranges to the lowest for May 1 since 1931.

Table 2.- Pasture and hay conditions on May 1, 1944, with comparisons

Region	Pasture			Tame hay		
	Average: 1933-42	1943	1944	Average: 1933-42	1943	1944
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
North Atlantic	78.9	77.5	82.0	81.6	82.5	84.9
East North Central	76.2	76.2	84.1	79.0	80.8	85.9
West North Central	69.6	78.7	78.5	73.4	79.1	81.5
South Atlantic	75.2	73.2	84.3	75.7	76.5	82.8
South Central	74.4	76.6	78.3	74.0	75.2	78.7
Western	78.6	85.6	72.7	84.3	87.2	82.8
United States	74.4	78.4	79.4	78.4	80.8	82.9

Farm Stocks of Hay 23 Percent Under Year Ago; 1944 Crop Prospects Favorable on May 1

The carry-over of all hay on farms on May 1 is reported at about 10.3 million tons. This is 3 million tons or 23 percent less than on May 1, 1943 and .5 million tons less than the 10-year (1933-42) average carry-over on May 1. Principal contributing factors for the smaller carry-over of hay this year were the increased numbers of livestock and unusually heavy feeding resulting from the late, cold spring. Some substitution of additional quantities of hay may have been made in place of feed concentrates in areas where procurement of concentrates has been difficult.

Condition of wild hay on May 1 was not reported, but condition of tame hay at that time was 83 percent of "normal" compared with 81 percent a year ago, and with the 10-year (1933-42) average of 78 percent. Tame hay condition on May 1 was better than or equal to the 10-year average in all States except Maine, Connecticut, Minnesota, Montana, New Mexico, and California. The abundance of surface moisture indicates possible favorable yields. If farmers cut as many areas as indicated in the March intentions report (59.9 million acres), the crop of tame hay could easily be as much as 85 million tons this year. This would be 2 million tons less than in 1943, from about 2 percent smaller acreage than last year, and about 10 million tons more than the 1933-42 average production from an average of about 57 million acres. It would be equal to about .98 ton per hay-consuming animal unit expected to be on farms next January 1 compared with a 1.01 ton production per hay-consuming animal unit in 1943, and with the 10-year (1933-42) average production of .94 ton per hay-consuming animal unit on farms.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Feed Grains Continue Moving to Market in Small Volume

Receipts of feed grains at primary markets during April continued light in relation to demand, but the volume appeared to be slightly more favorable in early May. Receipts at primary markets increased slightly after May 1. Receipts of corn at 12 primary markets during April amounted to 8.1 million bushels, compared with 15.7 million bushels in March, and with 26.4 million bushels in April 1943. Receipts of 4.9 million bushels of oats at the same markets during April were about 700,000 bushels less than in March, and 3.5 million bushels less than during April 1943. Barley receipts at four terminal markets during April amounted to 9.1 million bushels, an increase of about 2.9 million bushels more than March receipts, and about the same as in April 1943.

Weekly receipts of corn at primary markets had increased by mid-May, and receipts for the week ended May 12 were higher than for any week since March 25. Most of the increase in shipments is attributable to the movement of corn sold to processors under provisions of the corn "freeze" order. Receipts of oats at the same primary markets had increased slightly by mid-May, with volume received during the week ended May 12 larger than for either of the 2 previous weeks.

Table 3.- Feed grains: Receipts at primary markets, April 1938-43, February-April 1944

Item	April			1944		
	Average 1938-42	1942	1943	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Corn, 12 markets 1/ ...	20,344	30,566	26,358	31,104	15,676	8,100
Oats, 12 markets 1/ ...	4,577	5,493	8,403	8,844	5,558	4,866
Barley, 4 markets 2/ ..	5,001	4,812	9,212	7,476	6,211	9,078

Compiled from reports of the War Food Administration.

1/ Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Louis, Kansas City, Peoria, Omaha, Indianapolis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, and Wichita.

2/ Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago, and Duluth.

Processors Receiving Corn Under "Freeze" Order

Effective April 25, 1944, for a period of 60 days (or until 80 million bushels of corn are obtained) sales of corn from farms or elevators in 125 designated counties in Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, and Indiana were restricted, with certain exceptions, to Commodity Credit Corporation. Purpose of the program is to obtain supplies of corn for industrial processors producing corn products for war uses. During the 29-day period from the effectiv date of the program through May 23, a total of about 50.4 million bushels of corn had been pledged to be sold in the designated area. By States, the approximate quantity of corn pledged during the period was as follows: Illinois, 20.6 million bushels; Nebraska, 4.3 million bushels; Minnesota, 2.1 million bushels; Indiana, 0.9 million bushels; and Iowa, 22.5 million bushels.

Through the 29-day period from April 25 to May 23 a total of approximately 14.9 million bushels of corn had been purchased by processors authorized by Commodity Credit Corporation to procure corn under the program. Whether the program will continue in effect for the full 60 days as stipulated in the order (WFO 98) depends upon the rapidity with which the 80 million bushels of corn is released from farms to CCC or the authorized processors acting for CCC.

Commodity Credit Corporation Has Loans On Less Corn This Year Than Last

Commodity Credit Corporation, through May 6, 1944, had completed 6,569 loans on 7,374,048 bushels of 1943-crop corn. A total of $6,211,950 was advanced on these loans, or an average amount of 84 cents per bushel. On the same date last year a total of 47,766 loans had been completed on 56,147,190 bushels of corn, at an average loan rate of about 77.5 cents per bushel. In the 1941 program 105,745 loans were completed on 110.9 million bushels in the amount of $80,914,979 or an average amount of 73 cents per bushel.

Unusually Wet Weather During Past 3 Months In Contrast to Dry Fall

The country experienced unusually wet weather during February, March, April, and early May. This was in contrast to the fall months of 1943, which were characterized by widespread dryness. While the dryness was unfavorable for the seeding and germination of winter grains, it facilitated the harvesting of crops and allowed advantageous utilization of pastures and ranges. January was also a dry month, with only 83 percent of normal precipitation for the country as a whole. The succeeding 3 months showed almost a complete reversal, having precipitation of 125 percent of normal in February, 125 percent in March, and 140 percent in April.

In most of the important midwestern agricultural areas, the accumulated precipitation (from the first of February to mid-May) was extremely large. Excessive rainfall in a large area of the Midwest during late April and early May resulted in extensive flooding, with the result that an estimated 200,000 acres of wheat in Missouri and Illinois were destroyed or damaged. April rainfall was above normal in 38 States and temperatures were below normal in about an equal area. Deficiencies in moisture conditions as of May 1 were notable only in scattered areas of the country

RECENT GOVERNMENT ACTIONS

Soybean Meal From 1944 Crop Reserved for Soybean Producers

The War Food Administration announced on April 5 that a portion of the soybean meal produced from soybeans harvested in 1944 would be set aside for sale to soybean producers. Each soybean grower will be given an opportunity to obtain the equivalent in meal of the quantity of the 1944-crop soybeans he produces and sells, or a quantity sufficient to fill the feeding requirements for his livestock, whichever is smaller.

Oilmeal Set-Aside Continued at 20 Percent for June; Partial Relaxation of Order Restricting Soybean Meal Shipments

The 20 percent set-aside on oilseed meal, which has been in effect during each month since last December, is to be continued through June. Allocation of set-aside oilmeals by WFA during May amounted to 99,000 tons. It is estimated that allocations for the month of June will be somewhat less than May allocations, probably amounting to not more than 85,000 to 90,000 tons.

The WFA has announced that after June 1, shipments and deliveries of soybean meal may be made into Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, California, and Tennessee. This announcement (amendment of Director's Order 4 to WFO 9) is a partial relaxation of an order issued in January 1944 to prevent accumulation or cross-shipment of oilseed meal stocks resulting from shipment of soybeans to Southern mills for processing. The season of heaviest protein meal production in the South is now over, and the restrictions on shipments and deliveries of this meal to the above States are no longer needed. States still remaining under provisions of the restriction order are North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi.

Ceiling Prices Reduced on Heavy Hogs As Feed Conservation Measure

In an effort to discourage the use of corn and other grains in bringing hogs up to heavy, uneconomical weights, the Office of Price Administration reduced ceiling prices on hogs weighing more than 240 pounds live weight by 75 cents per hundred pounds, effective May 15. Formerly, the ceiling price on all hogs, at Chicago, was $14.75 per hundred pounds. The new lower ceiling price, Chicago basis, for hogs weighing more than 240 pounds is $14.00 per per hundred pounds live weight. Ceiling prices for hogs weighing 240 pounds or less remain unchanged at $14.75.

The action of reducing ceiling prices on heavier hogs is not expected to have appreciable effect on the market, since butcher hog prices are considerably below ceiling prices, and other hog prices also are lower than the permitted ceilings. Hog prices are likely to advance in the late summer, and this action will tend to discourage the feeding of hogs to unusually heavy weights, a trend which had been evident for at least the last 3 years. The average weight of hogs slaughtered under Federal inspection in 1943 was 254 pounds, 8 pounds heavier than in 1942 and 24 pounds heavier than the average in the 5-year (1935-39) period. During 1943, when feed conditions were relatively favorable for the country as a whole, farmers were encouraged by economic conditions in feeding hogs to heavy weights. Favorable hog-corn price ratios existed, relatively large feed grain reserves were on hand, and comparatively large crops were harvested. Hog marketing gluts during the winter of 1943, however, and a temporary extension in the price support weight range to include butcher hogs weighing up to 330 pounds were **factors** influencing the feeding of hogs to heavier than usual weights until April 1944, when the 1943 spring pig crop had been virtually all marketed.

QUANTITIES OF FEED CONCENTRATES FED

Increased attention given to the feed situation during recent months has included observations and queries relative to the importance of various feed concentrates in supplying the feed requirements of livestock (including poultry). No attempt is made here to distinguish between or evaluate the nutritive values of the various feeds. The aim is to present the quantities of each estimated to have been **utilized** as feed.

Each of the components making up our supply of concentrate feeds is valuable, not only in providing nutrients for a balanced livestock diet, but also in furnishing a share in greater total supplies of feed available for livestock requirements.

Tables 4 and 5 show estimated disappearance as livestock feed of the various kinds of feed concentrates for which data are available. For comparability the annual disappearance of each has been converted to a "feeding year" basis beginning October 1.

The volume of byproducts fed to livestock has been upward for many years (table 5). Notable in this respect is the increase in utilization of the oilseed cake and meal group. Important increases for individual feeds are shown for soybean cake and meal, linseed cake and meal, gluten feed and meal, alfalfa meal, and brewers' and distillers' dried grains. The recent large increase in production of soybeans, increased processing of corn, and the greater recovery of dried grains in distilleries and breweries have been important factors in making available larger quantities of byproduct feeds. Reductions in the quantities of some byproduct feeds fed during the current feeding year are not necessarily due to reduced production. In some cases at least, they are a result of the greater food utilization of the product or the products from which the byproduct feed is produced. The relatively short supply of feed grains at present in relation to demand for those feeds has been a factor in the increased feeding of some byproduct feeds in the 1943-44 feeding year. The relative short supply of feed grains compared with that of high protein feeds may have limited the use of some high protein feeds by the mixed feeds industry. Adoption of standard formulas by some mixers, and Government limitation on annual use of protein by the feed mixers, would cause smaller quantities of high protein feeds to be used when carbohydrate feed supplies are short.

In addition to the estimated livestock feed use of the byproduct feeds shown in table 5, and other minor mill products not shown, is the important utilization of milk and milk products on farms where produced. Although no complete data are available on the volume fed, it is estimated that in recent years an average of about 1.8 million tons (dry equivalent basis) of milk and milk products have been fed annually on farms where produced.

Note: Comments and suggestions on this and other features of "The Feed Situation" are welcomed by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Please address such communications to: Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington 25, D. C.

Table 4.- Feed grains: Estimated consumption for feed, year beginning October 1, 1933-44

Year beginning Oct.	Corn 1/	Oats 2/	Barley 2/	Grain sorghums 3/	Wheat 2/	Rye 2/	Buckwheat 4/	Total
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1933-34	63,156	9,556	1,778	1,464	3,363	162	104	79,583
1934-35	44,157	8,711	2,129	472	3,001	398	133	59,001
1935-36	55,776	15,287	3,719	1,560	3,433	420	115	80,310
1936-37	42,541	13,295	2,557	796	2,531	381	79	62,180
1937-38	56,474	16,115	2,980	1,894	4,508	538	86	82,595
1938-39	58,612	15,196	4,556	1,792	3,940	523	89	84,708
1939-40	62,421	14,161	4,389	1,407	3,871	449	71	86,769
1940-41	63,353	18,057	5,600	2,254	2,441	475	94	92,274
1941-42	70,810	16,751	6,105	3,066	4,793	641	93	102,259
1942-43	83,022	20,255	7,849	2,911	12,780	695	98	127,610
1943-44 5/	83,245	18,381	5,557	2,424	13,320	672	139	123,738

1/ Apparent disappearance for feed based on production of "all corn" and stocks at beginning of season, less net exports, consumption for food and other uses, and stocks at end of season.

2/ Apparent disappearance for feed determined as in footnote 1, adjusted to an October 1 crop year basis from the crop year beginning July 1 for oats, wheat, and rye, and June 1 for barley.

3/ Production less an allowance for seed and exports.

4/ Amount fed on farms.

5/ Preliminary estimate.

Table 5.- Byproduct feeds: Estimated use for feed, 1932-33 to 1943-44

Year beginning Oct.	Mill products 1/						
	Wheat millfeeds	Gluten feed and meal	Rice mill-feeds	Brewers' and distillers' dried grains	Dried and molasses 2/ beet pulp	Alfalfa meal	Total
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1932	4,368	589	100	---	262	194	3/5,513
1933	4,268	577	86	---	282	234	3/5,447
1934	4,413	444	89	---	249	205	3/5,400
1935	4,740	588	88	339	228	284	6,267
1936	4,670	510	108	341	290	359	6,278
1937	4,448	545	124	253	246	282	5,898
1938	4,773	567	124	253	339	300	6,356
1939	4,640	614	120	265	286	385	6,310
1940	4,812	759	125	324	322	425	6,767
1941	4,610	962	125	514	298	575	7,084
1942	5,189	969	145	589	300	625	7,817
1943 4/	5,600	925	140	640	165	650	8,120

Year beginning Oct.	Oilseed cake and meal						Animal proteins			
	Cotton-seed	Soy-bean	Lin-seed	Peanut	Copra	Total	Tankage and meat scrap 5/	Fish meal	Dried milk 6/	Total
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1932	1,680	113	202	16	95	2,106	650	120	115	885
1933	1,700	99	142	11	117	2,069	662	153	120	935
1934	1,524	279	202	47	112	2,164	574	189	125	888
1935	1,719	627	264	48	128	2,786	643	245	125	1,013
1936	2,099	546	273	67	137	3,122	634	285	135	1,054
1937	2,332	734	177	48	118	3,409	608	218	140	966
1938	2,013	1,044	203	75	129	3,464	667	238	135	1,040
1939	1,762	1,290	394	38	179	3,663	728	232	150	1,110
1940	1,862	1,514	740	137	174	4,427	811	262	145	1,218
1941	1,821	1,770	891	71	70	4,623	874	208	125	1,207
1942	2,079	3,013	795	109	34	6,030	882	187	105	1,174
1943 4/	1,850	2,820	1,025	115	35	5,845	900	183	105	1,188

1/ Other mill products not listed include screenings, hominy and oat feeds, etc., for which statistics are incomplete.

2/ Does not include moist sugar beet pulp.

3/ Exclusive of brewers' and distillers' dried grains.

4/ Preliminary estimates.

5/ Estimated on basis of Census reports.

6/ Includes dried skim milk, buttermilk, and dried whey for feed, but does not include any milk or milk products fed on farms. Farm utilization of milk and milk products in recent years is estimated at about 1,800,000 tons dry equivalent.

Table 6.- Wheat and corn: Commodity Credit Corporation stocks at beginning of year or month, and sales for feed, 1942-44

Year and month	Stocks at beginning of period		Sales for livestock feed		
	Corn	Wheat 1/	Corn	Wheat	Total in 56-pound bushels
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1942	151,468	160,355	75,194	102,598	185,121
1943	31,547	247,468	45,640	419,642	495,256
1944					
Jan.	1,379	92,315	280	17,614	19,152
Feb.	1,099	87,106	37	11,336	12,183
Mar.	366	117,652	86	15,243	16,418
Apr.	1,109	114,046	---	20,362	21,816
May	858	117,863		2/(32,000)	

1/ Based on reports of regional directors. Prior to May 1943 based on reports of custodians.
2/ Preliminary estimate.

Table 7.- Domestic disappearance of four feed grains plus wheat and rye fed, by quarters, 1929-30 to 1943-44

(Data for cover page)

Year beginning Oct.	Oct.-Dec. 1/	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Total
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1929-30	41,158	24,723	16,855	17,329	100,065
1930-31	36,793	23,557	15,512	15,006	90,868
1931-32	39,419	26,745	16,181	17,916	100,261
1932-33	43,304	27,910	19,874	16,655	107,743
1933-34	39,160	22,873	15,718	10,876	88,627
1934-35	29,424	16,020	11,199	11,577	68,220
1935-36	32,704	24,723	17,876	15,069	90,372
1936-37	30,316	18,047	13,137	10,583	72,083
1937-38	34,926	23,779	16,378	16,727	91,810
1938-39	34,586	25,265	16,933	17,407	94,191
1939-40	37,237	25,388	17,083	16,918	96,626
1940-41	37,817	25,665	19,927	19,399	102,808
1941-42	38,163	32,069	22,649	21,947	114,828
1942-43	46,471	36,654	28,872	28,713	140,710
1943-44 2/	51,628	35,428			

1/ Includes corn in silage.
2/ Preliminary.

Table 8.- Hay supply and consumption, numbers of hay-consuming animal units, and supply and disappearance per animal unit in the United States, 1938-44

Year beginning May	Production	Carry-over from previous year	Supply (production plus carry-over)	Disappearance	Supply per animal unit	Disappearance per animal unit	Hay consuming animal units on farms Jan. 1 1/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Tons	Tons	Thousands
Average 1938-42	94,414	12,893	107,307	94,288	1.33	1.17	80,856
1941	94,238	12,954	107,192	95,932	1.28	1.15	83,499
1942	105,295	11,260	116,555	103,147	1.35	1.20	86,184
1943	99,543	13,408	112,951	102,667	1.29	1.17	87,641
1944	2/95,000	10,284	105,284				

1/ Thousand head (horses + mules + milk cows + 0.75 other cattle + 0.12 sheep).
2/ Estimate based on May 1 prospective harvested acreage of tame hay plus 10-year average of wild hay.

Table 9.- Production and stocks of specified byproduct feeds, April 1942 and 1943, and February-April 1944

Item	Apr.		1944		
	1942	1943	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Production					
Cottonseed cake and meal	97.0	95.9	155.4	128.0	87.0
Soybean cake and meal	---	358.5	358.4	370.1	---
Linseed cake and meal	---	58.4	83.9	90.9	---
Peanut cake and meal	2.1	8.5	9.6	9.7	6.6
Copra cake and meal	---	4.7	3.6	2.2	---
Gluten feed and meal	83.4	84.5	82.8	78.4	1/ 48.4
Brewers' dried grains	13.4	18.6	15.3	19.0	18.0
Distillers' dried grains	31.7	29.1	32.5	38.3	36.6
Wheat millfeeds	340.0	411.7	452.0	452.6	2/427.0
Rice millfeeds	8.5	7.8	12.5	10.9	7.8
Stocks, end of month					
Cottonseed cake and meal	312.0	38.3	69.4	63.8	58.1
Peanut cake and meal	4.6	2.7	4.0	3.8	2.8

Compiled as follows: Cottonseed cake and meal, Bureau of the Census; soybean and linseed cake and meal, War Food Administration, derived from Census crushings reports; brewers' and distillers' dried grains, copra cake and meal, and rice millfeeds, War Food Administration; gluten feed and meal derived from reports of the Corn Industries Research Foundation; and wheat millfeeds from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

1/ Domestic grind only.
2/ Preliminary.

Table 10.- Production of specified high protein feeds, by quarters, 1938-44

Year beginning Oct.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Total
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
			Cottonseed cake and meal		
Average 1938-42	840.5	564.9	217.4	285.4	1,908.2
1942	937.1	559.4	202.4	317.1	2,016.0
1943	838.8	497.9			
			Linseed cake and meal		
Average 1938-42	183.3	175.9	157.6	176.3	693.1
1942	218.7	190.8	173.0	215.8	798.3
1943	277.5	260.1			
			Soybean cake and meal		
Average 1938-42	437.7	505.7	476.3	376.4	1,796.1
1942	599.1	904.5	990.5	685.1	3,179.2
1943	735.3	1,050.4			
			Peanut cake and meal		
Average 1938-42	23.0	25.8	18.5	10.5	77.8
1942	25.4	37.7	18.8	21.1	103.0
1943	40.9	28.7			
			Copra cake and meal		
Average 1938-42	18.3	18.7	16.0	14.7	67.7
1942	5.6	9.1	10.2	8.9	33.8
1943	8.5	9.0			
			Gluten feed and meal		
Average 1938-42	189.8	192.9	197.4	194.0	774.1
1942	252.7	253.5	233.6	229.2	969.0
1943	256.0	250.7			

Continued -

Table 10.- Production of specified high protein feeds, by quarters, 1938-44
Continued

Year beginning Oct.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Total
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
			Wheat millfeeds		
Average 1938-42	1,140.4	1,133.0	1,085.8	1,184.6	4,543.8
1942	1,245.1	1,373.9	1,197.0	1,263.3	5,079.3
1943	1,404.7	1,413.1			
			Rice millfeeds		
Average 1938-42	49.1	37.3	22.4	18.7	127.5
1942	63.4	43.0	17.9	20.2	144.5
1943	63.6	38.2			
			Brewers' dried grains		
Average 1938-42	28.8	30.7	39.5	45.7	144.7
1942	52.0	51.5	59.9	68.9	233.3
1943	55.7	49.6			
			Distillers' dried grains		
Average 1938-42	59.7	62.7	63.5	58.4	244.3
1942	93.9	89.8	86.0	87.2	356.9
1943	100.1	104.2			

Compiled as follows: Cottonseed cake and meal and wheat millfeeds from reports of the Bureau of the Census; soybean, linseed, and copra cake and meal, War Food Administration, derived from Census crushings reports; gluten feed and meal derived from reports of the Corn Industries Research Foundation; rice millfeeds and brewers' and distillers' dried grains, War Food Administration.

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